

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month, \$1.00
For two months, 2.00
For three months, 3.00
For six months, 5.00

We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES TO BE REPRESENTED.

It will be recollected that shortly after the close of the war, the Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, Isaac M. Vitch, Esq., issued a proclamation, in which he invited the Grand Lodges belonging to the late Confederate Government to send delegates to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which assembled in Baltimore on the 18th of September. The Sire, of Thursday, says:

It is a pleasant duty to record the fact that the Grand Secretary has received favorable responses from nearly every Grand Lodge in the United States, and it is now confidently believed that at the coming meeting the order will once again present an unbroken front, and that one of the old time gatherings will take place. This is as it should be. Already the members of the order in this city are making preparations to go to their brethren who have been so long necessarily absent, a warm reception, and with this view the citizens generally should contribute liberally. During the sessions of the Grand Lodge there will be in our midst gentlemen representing the East, the West, the North and the South. These gentlemen will meet here, many of them after years of separation. The entire community should hold forth the hand of friendship to all, and thus materially aid in the restoration of the former good feeling existing between the members of the order. The meeting of those who have been separated for years will, doubtless, be most cordial, but only such an one as should be expected from members of an order which is based on the principles of "Faith, Hope and Charity."

Extraordinary Decision of a Negro Meeting. The Mobile Advertiser, of the 16th ultimo, makes the following extraordinary announcement on the authority of a citizen who was present at a meeting of negroes on the previous Sunday, near that city:

"Nine hundred of them assembled to consider their condition, their rights and duties under the new state of existence upon which they have so suddenly launched. Our informant was surprised at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views. After a long talk and careful deliberation, this meeting resolved, by a vote of seven hundred voices to a hundred, that they had made a practical trial for three months of the freedom which the war has bequeathed to them; that its realities were far from being so flattering to them as their imaginations had painted it; that they had discovered that the prejudices of color were by no means confined to the people of the South, but on the contrary, that it was stronger and more marked against them in the strangers from the North than in the home people of the South, among whom they had been reared; that negroes, no more than white men could live without work, or be comfortable without homes; that their Northern deliverers from bondage had not, as they had expected and been taught to expect, undertaken to provide for their happy existence in their new state of freedom, and that their old masters had ceased to take any interest in them or have a care for them; and finally, that their "last state was worse than the first," and it was their deliberate conclusion that their true happiness and well-being required them to return to the homes which they had abandoned in a moment of excitement, and go to work again under their old masters. And so the resolutions were passed, and at last accounts the wanderers were packing up their little stock of movable goods, preparatory to the execution of their sensible purpose."

Mr. Davis.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 31st ult., says: Jeff. Davis again appeared on the ramparts of the Fortress last evening. His carabuncle has got so far well as no longer to impede his walking.

Guerilla Outrages.

The Louisville Journal, Aug. 29, says: Saturday evening last a party of guerrillas, eight in number, made their appearance at Choctaw Bend, on the Mississippi river, at the house of Mr. Harrison, whom they took from his house in presence of his family, and, tying him up, robbed him of \$1,400, after which they decamped, crossing the river to Cypress Bend. Here they entered the house of Mr. White, a planter residing hard by, and, robbing him of \$600, disappeared in the direction of the interior, where they committed other similar depredations upon defenceless inhabitants.

The New York Post, of Saturday evening, says:

"The only important features in Wall street are the continued torpor of speculation, the sluggishness of the money market and the firmly sustained quotations of the leading securities. The loan market is very easy at 5 per cent, with very few transactions at higher rates, and a prevailing disposition to lend at a concession on terms to secure the two days interest. Commercial paper is scarce and wanted, the rate being 6 1/2 per cent."

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT." - Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1865. NO. 27.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new stock of FALL GOODS, Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS, BROADCLOTHS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES, SILK MIXED CASSIMERES, TRICOT CASSIMERES, BLUE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

BLACK SILK VELVETS, GLOVES AND SCARVES, SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS, NAVY CAPS, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS, SHOULDER STRAPS, MILITARY BUTTONS, AND LACES

SCARF PINS, SHOES OF ALL KINDS, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter, MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner. What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time. C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Sweets, New York City. Samuel G. Murphy, New York City. O. P. Mendenhall, Pres. Farmer's Bank, Greensboro, N. C. Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C. G. W. Sweets, Haw River, P. O., N. C. au 8-11

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS

AND MOST COMFORTABLE

ROUTE

FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4:30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6:30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points. Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5:30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7:40 p. m. and p. a. m. Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars. E. WILKES, Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R. A. JOHNSON, Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R. R. M. DUNLOP, Aug. 31-11 Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH

-ALSO-

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETTE, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

-ALSO-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

-ALSO-

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!
(BUTCHING OLD STAND)
THE FIRST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS. And oblige your obedient servant, PH. THEIM.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods!!

New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

-ALSO-

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, Chemisettes, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

-ALSO-

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-11

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING.

STROTHER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

(The only Steam Power Press in the City.)

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT, PUBLISHERS, AND

Dealers in Books, Stationery &c., GREENSBORO, N. C.

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Bookkeepers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States. For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN.

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINNINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Shipwrecks, Iron Tarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market. Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs. August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

GEORGE R. WILSON.

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Riemann & Sons, P. S. Marsh, New York. W. J. Riemann & Co., Old residents of Norfolk Baltimore. generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. August 26-2mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Aug 18-1m

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE. Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands. Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square. Aug 16-11

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,

Aug. 24-1sep20. Keeper of Capitol.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BENNETT,

Aug. 24-1sep20. New York. Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other

STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COOPER, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina. 20-11

Aug 30.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. R. RIDDICK,

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

21.

Fine Hogs For Sale.

On the 9th of September next, [Saturday] I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY-FIVE FINE HOGS,

comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 1 o'clock A. M.

August 26 1865

R. K. FERRELL, Steward.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	\$1.00	2 weeks	\$6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	18.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	30.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	50.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged on dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

P. E. PESCU

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY,

PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF

ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND

TOILET ARTICLES, WIN-

DOW GLASS, SPICES,

FLAVORING EX-

TRACTS & DYE

STUFFS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

Constantly receiving additions to his stock.

au 7-11

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.

au 3-5m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST

Map of the State ever published, and is neatly

mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at

our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in

our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) \$10.00.

BRANSON & FAHNER,

Raleigh, N. C.

au 8-11

FOARD & CUNNINGHAM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(Near old County Wharf.)

NEWBERN, N. C.

Jno. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.

au 8-11

City papers copy daily for one month and send

bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED,

Dr. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens

of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-cod5w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEI-

AND

FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

NEW BERN, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will

give strict personal attention to the sale or ship-

ment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS

AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED

FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are

now running between New Bern, New York, Phila-

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. FELL, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months	\$5.00
For one month	1.00
For two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the Cash in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

Notice.—Our friends in Wilmington who desire to subscribe for or advertise in the *Sentinel*, will please leave their names with

Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, No. 2, South Water Street.

Mr. A. E. Hall, No. 22, North Water Street.

Messrs. Ford & Cunningham.

Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co.

Messrs. Hughes & Dill.

Reputation.

We give much space to-day to our correspondent "Now and Then," for an elaborate and well-written defence of a position taken by him in a former article, in favor of repudiating all indebtedness; or in the more common place yet significant language of the times, "to wipe out and begin anew."

Our correspondent argues with warmth and much force. It is a fine opportunity for declamation, before a jury of half-dressed, half-fed debtors, borne down under the weight of their indebtedness for years, and who see the first ray of light which opens to them the prospect of relief. But unfortunately his premises are wrong, which when knocked from under him, his fine argument and conclusion tumble to the ground.

Our correspondent seems to be oblivious of one fact, which is material. President Johnson, who has analogy, reason and constitutional support to sustain him, declares that the Southern States, though in revolt against the Federal government, are not territories but States—revolving States, acting without law and against law, yet possessing inherently the principle and the power of States, which however have been suspended because of their illegal and violent proceedings. This being so, our correspondent will see that his argument upon his view that they are territories, is quashed.

It is stated that the work of ex-President Buchanan, being a defense of his administration previous to the late war, is printed and bound and ready for publication by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Mr. Buchanan had better try to make a clean breast of it before he dies. Instead of a defense of his administration, he had better get upon his knees and beg pardon of the whole people of the United States, for his miserable partizan, truckling, vacillating course, which has brought such ruin upon the country. His policy for the last two years of his administration, was as reliable and as easily comprehended as the teachings of the celebrated Delphic oracle, indicating on the one hand one thing and on the other another. He, more than any one else, led his party in the South to believe that secession was a peaceable remedy for the evils the South complained, and to that fact may be attributed in a great measure the fatal blunder of secession. He may have been innocent—he may have intended better—but with the lights before us, we think the consequences of the ruin which have fallen upon the South, weigh more heavily upon James Buchanan than upon any other man. Had he done his sworn duty at the outset, the country would have been saved the horrors of a bloody war and the results of a most crushing rebellion.

A Good Example.

During the war, the Rector of St. Paul's Church in Norfolk, felt obliged to leave his charge. His pulpit has since been occupied by Rev. M. C. Welling, a presbyter of the Diocese of New York. Rev. N. E. Oakerson, the canonical rector, having signified his wish to resume his pastoral, Rev. Mr. Welling, at once issued a card stating that "wishing to obey ecclesiastical as well as civil and military law, and wishing to do all in his power to promote peace on earth and good will towards men, he begged leave at once, most cheerfully to give place to the Rector."

How excellent is such a spirit, and how desirable among all Christians and communities.

Mexico.

We learn from a private source entitled to credit, that numbers of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army are arriving almost daily in the city of Mexico—that Maximilian receives them with every mark of kindness, and that he is doing what he can for their quiet settlement as planters and artisans in that country. He seems to anticipate no difficulty with the United States, but is exerting himself to restore order and quiet to Mexico and to encourage industry and enterprise.

The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese, convenes in this city on next Wednesday. The number of members will not possibly be very large, but we expect a good representation from all parts of the State.

The cars on the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road began to run on the 5th inst., between Portsmouth and Suffolk.

Specks on the Horizon.

We have been living for several years in strange times. The tumult around us has failed to unite us. Though we have common interests and are common sufferers, yet we are without sympathy for each other. A portion of the North Carolina press seemed determined to alienate our people from each other, and to stir up strife where none should exist. During the war, the same policy was pursued. Every man must think alike, talk alike, be of the same length or breadth or thickness or they were disloyal or traitors. Now some are bent on having this man or the other, stigmatized as a traitor or unpatriot. The decisions against them are made up from mere rumor, without inquiry or investigation. A man must talk precisely as they talk or his head is off—Why this? Why so little charity? Why condemn men before they are heard?

A man says, alluding of course to the legal aspects of the question, "slavery is not dead—it may yet be restored," and such like expressions, showing that the man has not yet waked up to the real condition of things, and forthwith he is denounced as a traitor. And yet it is well known that the diffusion of intelligence in the State has been so retarded, that there are hundreds of men who may really not know even to this hour, that Gen. Lee has surrendered or that President Johnson has been sworn into office. Most of the expressions which are objected to, are made either ignorantly or without reflection. We contend therefore that our judgments of each other should not be made hastily, and that it is always safest to err on the side of humanity and charity.

Where men are really disloyal and show by their conduct that their feelings are inimical to the government, we have no sympathy for them. But we are fortunate enough not to know any such.

The *Republic* is making arrangements to publish two hundred and fifty advertisements of property libelled for confiscation in this portion of Virginia.

A Richmond correspondent of the *Petersburg Express*, gives the above item. Some few Southerners seem to rejoice at the purpose of the government to execute the confiscation law. We do not envy the heart of any such man. What ever the government may determine to do in this matter, must of course be submitted to, but how any one can gloat over it after the immense losses and sufferings which the Southern people have endured, we cannot account for. Admit that they deserve it all and more. Admit that the Congress when it passed this war measure, intended it should be enforced to the letter, yet who does not feel, that now that the South is humbled, there is room for the largest mercy, and for the exhibition of the highest magnanimity?

Every able bodied negro who was once Wade Hampton's slave, is now hired by him; men at \$10 per month, women \$8, without board. He expects to raise 300 bales of cotton this season, and means to give free negro labor a fair trial.

We are glad to see this. We hope General Hampton's example will be followed. Whenever the freedmen will remain and work, they ought to be encouraged by the payment of the value of their labor. Moreover the able-bodied freedmen should at least assist in the support of the aged, the infirm and young.

Col. Lamb.

The friends of the gallant Col. Lamb, of Fort Fisher memory, will be pleased to learn, that though he is still suffering from his wounds, he is likely to recover. He was formerly editor of the *Norfolk Argus*. His death was anticipated along with the demise of the lamented General Whiting. Two braver hearts have seldom beaten.

11 Wind from Mississippi.

An exchange says: We learn from the *Woolville (Miss) Republican* of the 15th ult., that such a conflict has arisen between Governor Sharkey, the military authorities and Secretary Seward, as to give reason to believe the Governor intending to resign his position. The military, it appears refused to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Merwin, of Warren county. Governor Sharkey telegraphed to Washington a statement of facts; Secretary Seward replied that Mississippi was still under martial law, and the military were supreme.

Until the withdrawal of the suspension of the writ by the President, military authority is supreme. No one could know this better than Judge Sharkey. We are surprised at his getting into a huff about it. Provisional Governors are powerless except as the mere agents of the President.

The True Policy.—The New York *Advertiser* referring to the condition of the Southern people and the policy to be pursued towards them, truthfully observes that "a people who struggled so hard and suffered so much to achieve what they supposed to be right, are not likely to prove treacherous to their vows, and again raise the standard of rebellion. We believe they can be trusted, and should receive encouragement from the Government, and the Northern people, to lay hold of and overcome the obstacles surrounding them. Will not our authorities, dictated by motives of policy and humanity, refrain from confiscation and other punishments, and tender to the Southern masses support and encouragement?"

The Washington correspondent of the *Petersburg Index* of the 3d, says:

"Our city is overrun with Southerners, particularly persons hunting pardons, which the President has resolved to grant only on personal application, or in response to communications. The 'broker' business is at an end, and yesterday a lady engaged in this occupation, was the only visitor at the White House refused admission."

Mrs. Mallory, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Confederate Navy, is here, and has had an interview with Mr. Johnson, in which he promptly accorded her permission to see her husband and carry to him any thing necessary, and not contraband, which might be needed in his confinement.

For the Sentinel.

Reputation Considered.—Mr. Moore's Opinion needs to be sustained.—The People Demand Relief.—Without it the Future is Gloomy Indeed.

The constitution of the United States, it is true, declares "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." State, the operative word in the sense of the constitution, had exclusive reference to organized communities of people governed by constitutions and laws, separated by natural or mathematical lines, and which, before the formation of the constitution of '87 were deemed and held supreme. It had no reference to a territorial condition; because it became the policy of the government from the beginning, to treat the inhabitants of territories as in a State of pupillage, and under the control of Congressional legislation. The people of a territory then, unless restrained by the act which creates and organizes the governing power, would unquestionably have the legal right to fetter, delay, hinder, nay, repudiate if you please, private or public debts, if the material or moral interests of a people imperatively demanded it.

The question then recurs, is North Carolina a State? That she was at the formation of the constitution, sovereign and supreme and therefore a State within the constitutional meaning is readily conceded; but the late cruel war has wrought sad changes in her condition; and she has been shorn by the power of the sword, of the brightest jewels in her crown. Indeed, the crown which her proud gallantry achieved in the revolution, and which she wore with just pride, has with one fell blow, been stricken to the earth. Is she then a State or a Territory? If a State where are her constitution and laws? Has she any political existence, save at the will of another? The truth is and it would be idle to blink it—senseless not to recognize the just too painful and palpable fact, we are a subjugated race—stripped of power, and only permitted to live by the will of others.

When we reformed our constitution, and the ever to be lamented Gaston lived, we were a State—a proud State—proud of the past, and glorying in her future. Whether the work was done ill or well, we were in the Union. No man had the right to trifle with our domestic policy. Now we must go to the next Congress on bended knees and humbly ask, with penitential tears, to be received into the Union! Are we then, I repeat, a State? If not a State, our condition is territorial. If territorial, no organic act restrains our conventional legislations.

But Mr. Moore has said "Every delegate will take an oath to support that clause of the constitution, and I could not sincerely promise you to advocate repudiation, unless I had determined to commit perjury." But if the constitution exercises over us a supreme power, only when we are introduced into the family of States and incorporated into the Union, certainly a clause embraced in our organic act as a territory, relating exclusively to fettering our territorial past, hindering or delaying the collection of debts, does not violate either our consciences or the constitution—in other words, it is binding only so far as it is applicable to our condition. It is not perceived therefore, that Mr. Moore's argument is very logical.

It is strange indeed, if the debt created during the war, is to be repudiated—"because the consideration would be repugnant to our allegiance," and because "their assumption would necessarily impair our financial credit"—that Mr. Moore did not perceive this latter reason forced itself upon the people and created that necessity, to sweep from the statute book all remedy whatever for the collection of any debt, private or public.

But it is observable, that while Mr. Moore with one stroke of the pen, brushes aside with technical indifference, the war debt, created in good faith, he sustains with his usual ability the obligations of the counties, for reasons widely diverse, to support—that is, feed and clothe the indigent families of the brave hearts, then proudly battling for kindred and race. Now, for the life of us, we are unable to perceive the distinction, essayed to be drawn by his able pen, either in morals or law, between a debt created solely with the intent to keep the soldier in the field, and thus to foster and cherish the cause for which he strikes, and the obligations of the State to raise means to equip and arm the combatant for the unholy strife. There can be, in our humble judgment, no difference between the two cases, morally or legally. These debts too, have alike gone into the hands of innocent persons, whose hearts were foreign to the cause; but who from the sheer force of circumstances beyond their control, were compelled to lend a seeming acquiescence to the iniquitous cause. Man, social man, is not always a free agent. There are causes and circumstances in the order of a just providence far above and beyond his control, which in spite of reason—impels him to a destiny from which humanity shrinks.

Aside however from the legal argument, there are moral obligations which rise far above legal considerations—the *quid pro quo* may be repugnant to our primary allegiance and therefore void. But that question is yet to be settled. It is not yet certain that if a State, legitimately and properly constituted, should swerve from the chart of its obligations and borrow money from her citizens to prosecute an unjust cause, that the consideration would be held to be so tainted with iniquity as to justify the State in repudiating the contract. Mississippi attempted to do this, and fell from her high position; and no man ever pleaded the statute of usury to an otherwise just bond, that he did not come out of the Court House with honor tarnished—reputation blurred. These debts then are morally, perhaps legally obligatory on the people, and ought to have the same moral assurance of ultimate liquidation as those created before the war.

Let us, however, for a moment turn aside from these considerations, sum-up—figures do not lie—and look our condition squarely in the face. It may be painful, but to fondly hug to our bosoms an "illusion," to cherish a "noir" which vanishes at the touch of truth, is, unmanly in ourselves, and a cheat to the child yet to spring from our loins.

The old State debt is estimated not far from fourteen millions. The war debt proper can't be far from sixteen millions. According to Mr. Moore's argument, the damages which the people have sustained incident to the ravages of war, are of equally binding obligation with the war debt. This will not I think, upon investigation, fall far short of five millions—the debt of each country can't be less; on an average of two hundred thousand dollars, counting eighty Counties only, would swell the amount to twelve millions more. I do not know how to estimate the private debt, but from calculations made by intelligent persons, they will reach in the aggregate, the enormous sum of one hundred millions more. Now, I deem this racy summing up at least, an approximation to truth. Surely it is accurate enough to form the basis of a conclusion. A hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars is the

rich legacy which we and our posterity will inherit! If a public debt is a public blessing, then we ought to thank God for the happiness which we enjoy!!

Let us draw the revolting picture closer to the eye and scan it with anemic scrutiny—the execrable property of North Carolina before the war, was very accurately estimated at seven hundred millions. This calculation included the slave population. Stripes out this item. Slavery is dead; the farmer will no longer count his thousands by "signs bought and sold." This then is to be deducted from the aggregate amount. Calculate the ravages of war, and deduct this. Ask yourselves what constitutes a State; not lands or houses, but population, industrious, sober, intelligent, energetic population. It is then intelligent, well directed labor which appreciates the soil and gives value to your homes. But labor has been stricken down by the hand of power.

It is not yours to command; it is paralyzed—disorganized. Looking to this state of facts which let me ask are our lands now worth? What bring in market to day? Can they reach half the estimated value before the war? I think not—thinking me say not. Put the State up at public auction to-morrow, and will it pay our debts? I fear not.

It is stated in the New York *Herald* of to day, with seeming authority, that the estimated value of the real and personal estate of South Carolina before the war, was over four hundred and fifty millions dollars, and that now her taxable property is not worth more than fifty millions, not that it will bring under a forced sale \$50,000,000, but is not worth more than \$5,000,000. South Carolina may have suffered more, by the ravages of war than her sister States, but this startling fact illustrates and sustains our argument.

It was in view of such stupendous facts as these, that induced revolutionary France to discard her war debt, and our National Congress to refuse the payment of our continental money, and it is these strong, incontrovertible reasons that have forced thousands to the conclusion, that "repudiation is a necessity."

Let us look at the picture from another standpoint. The accumulated taxes of the Federal Government for four years can't be less than five hundred thousand dollars—the State taxes, incident to our State government, and necessary for its support, will reach one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum—the interest to be paid and which must be raised yearly for the public debt, cannot fall far short of one hundred and fifty thousand more. We shall have too to devise ways and means to support our common schools, or let our children grow up in ignorance—for the war with rude hands has swept by the board this charitable fund consecrated to education.

Open your courts to-morrow for the collection of debts, and there is not a clerk in any county, who could write out in one week the judgments which the courts would be compelled to render to the inexorable demands of creditors. Every tree at every cross road, every public house would be shingle over with advertisements of sheriffs, constables and marshals' sales! Who would be the purchasers? Not ourselves; for we have no money. And property would necessarily go into the hands of strangers, and thousands of families be reduced to utter want—thousands be driven from the State to seek a more hospitable clime—our social condition would be revolutionized, and he who was your slave yesterday, would be the future companion of your children.

But it is argued by many that the Convention will interpose between the creditor and debtor, and stay by legal barriers the advance of his nature. But will it be of permanent good? I think not. You may check the ravages of disease, but it does not cure the growing cancer. Stay laws so called, aside from their unconstitutionality and immorality, have never been productive of permanent good or at least are of questionable utility. They demoralize communities. The motive to human action is profit, success; strip man of this power, and you create crimes, not a living, energetic, active, sentient being. No man works, when he knows that the fruits of his labor will be reaped, at no distant day, by strange hands, and his children turned out of doors. The truth is—and it might as well be told—not in whispers or with bated breath—the conclusion is inevitable—"repudiation is a necessity." But it is said to "repudiate" is immoral. I answer it is a stern, unyielding necessity, and necessity knows no law—in other words, is above all reason, all law. If immoral, the immorality lies not at our door. Your very property, which was the primary security for these very debts, has been torn from you by the hand of fate. An overruling Providence has swept from us two thirds of our estates; and that which remains has been infinitely depreciated in value. The truth is, the State and individuals are alike bankrupt. A healthy public morality therefore demands that we should be in some way, free from obligation, which neither we nor our posterity can ever pay. It would indeed be but a refinement of cruelty to perpetuate these debts without the hope of liquidation, and thus burden posterity with the curse of a second fall.

There is however some solace in the reflection, that should the Convention refuse to wipe out all indebtedness, we may find shelter and security in the construction of courts, which may have jurisdiction of debts, and so arrange the pleadings as to postpone their collection for twenty years. This would, in fact, amount to repudiation. It would stay the collection for years at least—and bring about compromises, similar to those adopted by the banks. Or if our delegates should fail to do this, still there is left another remedy. Secure from execution and sale fifty or one hundred acres of land with the necessary means to cultivate the soil. Secure thus against the rude intrusion of sheriffs, bailiffs and marshals, and you will, at least, have a home for your little ones—a covert from the coming storm—a castle, through which the mild winds of Heaven may play, but into which neither sovereign nor subject dare intrude. NOW AND THEN.

Dismal Swamp Canal.

We take the following from a Virginia exchange:

The Dismal Swamp Canal is still impassable from obstructions deposited there by the Confederates, on their retreat from Roanoke Island. Parties are about to commence their removal. The Canal will be navigable at an early day.

The Old Dominion says: We are pleased to learn that the surveyor of the proposed Elizabeth River Railroad has commenced work upon it; and we are informed by Gov. Cowper, who is President of the Road, that the works to be put through immediately. This Road, although but fifteen miles in length, is of considerable importance as it will be a standpoint from other companies to war. It will connect the Elizabeth and North river.

DIED.

In this City, on the morning of the 5th inst., W. H. Maxson, in the 88th year of his age. The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for more than thirty years.

In this City, on Saturday morning, 2d inst., Mrs. Lucinda Allen, wife of D. W. Allen. Whilst a prisoner of war, in the 2d Division General Hospital, at Alexandria, Va., on the 7th of July, 1864, of amputation of left arm. Dr. Hiram Johnson Davis aged 41 years of Warrenton, N. C., and a member of Co. G, 3rd North Carolina Cavalry. P. R. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce Col. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention. Sep. 6, 1865-27 id.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER, Physician and Superintendent. Sep. 6, 1865-27-2w.

WANTED, BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow. WM. H. SMITH & CO. 27-41.

VALUABLE TAR TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

THIS tract of 207½ Acres, a half mile from Pine Level Turnout, N. C. Central Rail Road, Johnson County, is the best kind of Tar Land, and about 3000 Gross Ties now very much needed. About 75 acres of it is good swamp land, desirable for farming purposes. Price \$500 cash. Apply to the 27½ id.

PIONEER LAND OFFICE.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865. Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c., will be as heretofore. TERMS: One hundred and five (\$105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

Superintendent H. M. A. Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy. Sep. 6, 1865-27-2w.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 26th inst., I will offer at public Auction, at the residence of the late James S. Yarbrough, deceased, near Franklinton, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit: 50 or 60 head of Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and 125 bushels of Wheat. At the same time and place I will rent the plantation of the said deceased, for the ensuing year, if not disposed of privately before that day. The plantation is a very desirable one, with a first rate new and commodious dwelling, and every necessary out-house—all in good repair. A. D. WILLIAMS, Executor. Sep. 6, 1865-27-1w.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS, ALL WOOL, DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS, PRINTS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC GOODS, JACONET MUSLIN CAMBRICS, CORSET JEANS, MARSEILLES, IRISH LINEN, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON ROSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Velvets and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Ball Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoot Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash. Give us a call. 27-41.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher, desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply. Raleigh, September 6, 1865-28-1w.

CASTINGS.

10 ac. commodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Road Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops. ALBERT JOHNSON, Gen'l Sup't. Aug. 23 M.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Gen. Heath, commanding the Atlantic Division of the U. S. Army is in the city. A salute was fired on yesterday morning, in honor of his arrival.

We ask special attention to our new advertisement. Messrs. Smith & Co., have a fine stock. Pioneer Land Office, offers fine timbered land for sale. Hillsboro Military Academy opens its next session the 2d of October. Dr. Fisher calls for claims against the Asylum.

The Salisbury Banner is informed that the Headquarters of the District of Western North Carolina. Brig. Gen. Heath, will be removed to Salisbury. Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick having been relieved from the command, and ordered to Wilmington.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad was held at Newton on Thursday last. The following Board of Directors were elected: G. F. Davidson, W. F. McKesson, J. Malone and S. McDate. At a meeting of the Directors, Tol R. Caldwell was elected President; Saml S. Kirkland Superintendent; R. F. Shimmonton, Secretary and Treasurer.—*Salisbury Banner.*

GENERAL NEWS.

ALL OCCUPIED.—It is stated that not a store or a house on Broadway, New York, is now "to let," a fact unknown heretofore in that city.

WELL SAID.—General Sickles, in his Saratoga 4th of July speech said: "Surely, if we of the army, who have fought these men, can forgive them, and treat them as brothers again, the civilians and stay-at-home politicians ought not to be vindictive or implacable."

COUNTERFEIT FIFTY DOLLAR NOTES.—Well executed facsimiles of the United States \$50 notes are in circulation. The face of Hamilton on the bill is coarse. The paper is heavier than the genuine bill.

A LARGE MELON.—A water melon was carried to Alexandria, Va., last Thursday, which weighed fifty three pounds.

NEW ORLEANS.—Rev. H. M. Smith, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, has returned, and is preaching in his church.

ECCLIASTICAL.—Rev. J. C. Talbot has been elected assistant Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Indiana.

B. B. Vassal has been appointed agent of the Post office Departments for the State of North and South Carolina. Mr. Vassal has been Acting Postmaster at Wilmington since its occupation by the Federal troops.

In a speech delivered by President Johnson, in the United States Senate, in 1859, he made the following emphatic declaration:

"The man who deliberately and boldly asserts that Thomas Jefferson, when he penned the sentiment that all men were created equal, had the negro in his mind, is either an idiot or a knave."

The many friends of G. W. Samson, D. D., will be pleased to learn that he is in Norfolk, where he preached yesterday, and that the Columbian College, at Washington, of which he is President, is in a flourishing condition.

The cholera is disappearing at Constantinople, and also at Gibraltar, Barcelona and Valencia.

A man before the Portland Municipal Court a day or two since paid his fine with a counterfeit five dollar note. This is pronounced the most impudent operation of the season.

A Bridgeport machinist has invented a "pocket sewing machine" which will be placed in the market on the 1st of September, at a cost of \$5 apiece. They weigh about four ounces.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Bank of Virginia is called at Norfolk on the 11th of October next.

Judge E. S. Fisher, the nominee for Governor of the recently adjourned Mississippi Convention, is in Washington, seeking pardon.

From the Record.

No Advocates of Repudiation in Fish Dam District.

I was present at a meeting of the citizens of Fish Dam District, Wake County, N. C., on Thursday last, assembled for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the mass meeting to be held in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday 2nd inst., to nominate candidates for seats in our approaching State Convention.

In concluding the proceedings the following resolution, was offered by Dr. Thomas Hicks. Resolved, That the delegates from this meeting, to the mass meeting to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2nd of September, to nominate candidates to represent the County of Wake, in the State Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 2nd of October next, be instructed to vote for no man in favor of the repudiation of honest debts. The doctor accompanied his resolution with a short speech, pointed, forcible and argumentative, exposing the iniquity and oppressiveness of such doctrines as well as its unconstitutionality.

The effect was most visible and overwhelming. The speech being ended the vote was taken upon the passage of the resolution, and it was carried by a unanimous voice. By many it was thought if the repudiating policy ever lived again in Fish Dam District, it would have to be resurrected.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Raleigh Record.

FORESTVILLE, N. C.,

Sept. 1st, 1865.

Editors Record:—The citizens of this District met to-day for the purpose of organizing a police force, and to send delegates to the county convention which is to meet in the city of Raleigh for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Convention. Maj. W. D. Jones, Maj. Wm. M. Crenshaw and Dr. B. F. Harrison were chosen to go to the county convention. The police company was organized by electing for captain, P. H. Mangum, 1st Lieutenant, Jas. M. Brewer, 2d Lieutenant, W. R. Allen, 3d Lieutenant, P. A. Dunn, to be approved by the military commanders. The meeting passed off harmoniously and reminded one of olden times.

Yours truly,

WAKE FOREST.

ILLUSTRATIVE.—A Dutchman whipped his son and sat him down in a corner. The lad continued to sob and whimper, not being able to get over the grief of his castigation soon enough to suit his impatient father, when the latter sternly said: "Hans, vot you tinkin'?" "I am tinkin' nothing dahn," "Hans, you lie, you're tinkin' dahn, and I'll whip you again."

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

DEVISE RATES.

Gold \$1 40; Silver 1 35.
Old N. C. Bonds 10 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.
New York Exchange—Small discount.
N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Exchange 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 29. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Vanceville, 12 1/2 to 15.
Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.
Northern Bank notes 25 to 30.
Gold and Silver sell at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOODLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

September 6, 1865.
Flour—family, 11 00 to 11 50
Extra Superfine, 10 50 to 11 00
Superfine, 10 00 to 10 50
Corn—per bushel, 80 to 1
RICE—per pound, 25 to 28
LARD—per pound, 22 to 25
Butter—per pound, 35 to 40
CHICKENS—(Spring), 25 to 30
EGGS—per dozen, 25 to 30
CHEESE—retail, per pound, 40 to 45
APPLES—green, per bushel, 50 to 1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel, 2 50 to 3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel, 60 to 1
ONIONS—per bushel, 1 50 to 2
BEAN—onion, per pound, 4 to 10
retail, 12 1/2 to 20
FRESH POKE—per pound, (retail) 15 to 20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price), 45 to 1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail), 35 to 40
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound, 30 to 35
White Coffee, 25 to 30
Common Brown, 20 to 25
PEAS—red and white, per bushel, 70 to 75
FODDER—per cwt., 1 to 1 25
OATS—in sheaf, 75 to 1
HAY—new crop, per cwt., 50 to 75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured), 20 to 50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt., 80 to 3
COTTON YARN—per bunch, 2 50 to 25
BEEHIVE—per pound, 20 to 25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound, 2 to 2 50
LAMB—per head, 2 to 2 50
SALT—per bushel, 2 12 1/2 to 2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel, 75 to 1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg, 10 to 12 1/2
SHRIMP—(retail) per gallon, 1 00
RICE—per pound, 20 to 25

An Exhibit of the Public Debt by the Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, Sept. 3, 1865.

Having completed my report, as to the State debt, to be submitted to the Convention and General Assembly, and being applied to almost daily for information in relation to it, and the pressure of my diversified duties making it impossible to answer all these inquiries by letter, you will oblige me and the public, I presume, by publishing the following brief synopsis of it:

Bonded debt contracted before May 20, 1861, \$11,119,500

*Supposed amt of due and unpaid coupons on same, 2,500,000

Total amt't war debt, 13,619,500

Debts contracted since May 20, 1861, \$13,121,500.00

*Supposed amt of due and unpaid coupons on same, 1,651,132.07

Temporary loans from banks and individuals, 598,423.00

Interest due on these loans to Oct. 1, 1865, 71,694.29

Treasury notes in circulation, 5,246,336.35

Total, \$20,598,985.61

*The total of due coupons on all our State bonds \$4,161,132.07. I have not the means of ascertaining accurately the amount due on each class of bonds.

Amount of anti-war debt, over, 13,619,500

Amount of debt contracted since May 20th, 1861, over, 20,598,985.61

This \$20,598,985.61 embraces the following bonds which should be allowed as a set off.

Bonds sent to England to be used as collateral for the sale of our cotton bonds, which were not used and will be returned as I am informed, \$1,500,000.

Am't of bonds held by Commissioners of Sink Fund, \$2,372,500.

Bonds rec'd in part payment of one half of the steamer Advance, \$130,000.

Total, 4,002,500

Balance, 16,596,485.61

Total indebtedness, (excluding English debt), 30,218,982.61

Resources of State, are:

Stocks in R. Roads 6,516,500.00

Bonds on R. Roads and other corporations, 3,117,786.88

Balance, \$20,881,695.73

I have not yet obtained the requisite information to enable me to state the amount of our bonded debt in England. It is probably about \$20,000.

JONATHAN WORTH,

Public Treasurer.

W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BOXES CHEESE,

At W. R. ANDREWS'

30 KITS NEW MACKEREL,

At W. R. ANDREWS'

400 LBS SMOKED BEEF

At W. R. ANDREWS'

1000 POUNDS CANNVASED

HAMS—Sugar Cured

At W. R. ANDREWS'

1000 LBS. SIDE BACON,

At W. R. ANDREWS'

15 BOXES SPERM CANDLES,

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,

2-6 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,

500 pounds Fresh Butter,

MESS PORK,

MESS BEEF,

CIDER VINEGAR,

N. ORLEANS SYRUP.

Fresh Crackers of all Kinds!

BIO. JAVA AND

LAGUIRA COFFEES,

BLACK, IMPERIAL AND

YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

All Kinds of Fancy Groceries!

CROCKERY,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARES,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LIQUORS.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY,

STAR WHISKEY, OLD APPLE

BRANDY, OLD PORT WINE,

OLD MADERIA, OLD

SHERRY, OLD COG-

NAO BRANDY,

BLACKBERRY

BRANDY,

BLACKBERRY

RY WINE, POR-

TER, ALE, CASTILL-

AN BITTERS, CHAMPAIGN

WINES, WOLF'S AROMATIC

SCHEIDAM KNAPS, &c., &c., &c.

TOBACCOES.

CIGARS of different brands: OLD DURHAM

TOBACCO, by the drum and in bulk. SOLACE,

REVIVER, YELLOW RANK FINE CUT, CHEW-

ING TOBACCO, SIGNET do. 5 years old.

At W. R. ANDREWS'

Sept. 2nd to 5, 1865-26-1f.

WE ARE authorized to announce D. F. MOORE

Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat

in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-1f.

TO the Members of the Approaching Con-

vention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal

Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention,

which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of

October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-1f. JAMES H. MOORE.

TO the Members of the Approaching Con-

vention: The subscriber respectfully announces himself a

candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the

approaching State Convention.

Aug. 30, 1865-14-1f. PRYTON P. WILLIAMS.

TO Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over

Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

will be received at this office until the 18th day of

September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden

bridge, constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also

plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be ac-

companied by proposal. The Company reserves the

right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all

the material. The transportation of the material

will be at the cost of the Company when the same

has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,

President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Pa-

triot, Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and

Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September

and send bills to daily. "Standard."

25-1f.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to

our New and Complete assortment of Boots and

Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—

Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boys and Youths.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage

to call and examine our Stock before going else-

where to purchase.

Aug. 25-1f.

D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all Con-

signments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROS-

IN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &c., &c. EITHER

FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sept. 6, 1865-26-1f.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with

promptness and dispatch.

IMPORTANT

To Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and

Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to

30,000 Barrels of Rosin in John-

ston County, belonging to the

State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan

Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina,

his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin be-

longing to the State in Johnston County, he invites

sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of Sep-

tember next, for contracts to make barrels, melt ro-

sin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the

Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds, to wit:

Two beds, Amos Coats, Johnson's District, 1,000

barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; dis-

tance 15 miles. One bed, A. L. Dally's, Shatter Dis-

trict, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield De-

pot, 31 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One

bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's Dis-

trict, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield De-

pot, 14 miles. One bed at Burpsboro', O'Neal Dis-

trict, 2,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield De-

pot, 20 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place,

and at Tar Landing, Ingram's District, 2,500 barrels,

to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 10 miles. One

bed, B. A. Woodall, Shatter District, 2,500 barrels,

to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 16 miles, or

DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

The Assault upon Gen. Wheeler.

The following is the letter of Gen. Wheeler, of the late Confederate Army, in regard to the unprovoked and outrageous assault recently made upon him in Nashville:

Nashville, Aug. 23rd, 1865.
 Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

General: In obedience to your instructions I have the honor to make the following statement. An order from the War Department of the United States, releasing me from confinement as a prisoner of war, directed that I should be paroled in accordance with the terms agreed upon between Major General Sherman and General Johnson. I have not carried about my person or baggage any weapons since May 1st, 1865.

About 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 21st, while I was lying on my bed in my room, at the City Hotel, no other person being in the room, some one knocked at my door. After partially dressing myself, I unlocked my door, when two officers partially dressed in United States uniform entered. One of whom stated that he at one time had been a prisoner in my hands and that he had come to thank me for kindness received at the time. The other said he knew me and had called to make his personal respects; after a few moments of polite conversation they rose and bade me goodbye remarking that, as they discovered, I was unwell, they would not remain any longer. About five minutes after their departure, I heard another knock at my door, which I again unbolted as soon as possible, when two other officers dressed in United States uniform, neither of whom I have ever seen before, entered. One of them advanced and extended his hand, which I took; while in the act of shaking hands, he remarked, "is this Gen. Wheeler?" and upon my answering in the affirmative, he stated that he was Col. Blackburn; the other officer immediately seized me by both arms, when Col. Blackburn, having given no previous intimation whatever of his hostile purpose, struck me violently twice upon my head with a club of considerable dimensions.

I struggled away from the man who held me, and as I left the room both the assailants followed me, the other officer holding a pistol in a threatening manner. I am confident I only prevented him from shooting me by keeping Col. Blackburn between him and myself. Col. Blackburn continued his attempts to strike me, but I succeeded in warding off his blows with my arms.

Finally, a gentleman caught hold of the other officer, when Col. Blackburn hastily ran back and ran down stairs.

I am satisfied that the attempt was one upon my life, and that the pistol would have been fired at me but from the fact of Col. Blackburn being between myself and the officer holding it. I would here state that I never issued any order whatever to the prejudice of Col. Blackburn or any of his men, and that all his men who fell into my hands were kindly treated, and allowed to return to their command in bodies in order that they might not be molested by any one.

I would further state, that while passing thro' the country I do not recollect that any complaint was made by any of Col. Blackburn's family, or that anything whatever was taken from them.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
 J. WHEELER,
 Late U. S. A.

The foregoing is addressed to you in the form of an official communication, but I now desire to swear the facts are true as set forth.

J. WHEELER,
 Late U. S. Army.

The severe reprimand administered to Col. Blackburn and Capt. Quinn, for their responsible and in-officer like conduct, by General Thomas, has been already mentioned.

A Snake Story.

The greatest snake story of which Virginia has ever boasted, was related to us on Saturday last. In Buckingham county, a few days since, while a citizen was walking out in the neighborhood of Willis' creek, he espied at some distance a large moving object, which at first impressed him with the idea that it was a procession of cattle wending their way to a neighboring meadow. With this conviction he continued on without giving the matter much attention, till all at once the glaring eyes and hissing tongue of a huge serpent startled him from his composure and transfixed him for a few seconds as if spell bound. Conscious of his fate if he remained long in this condition, he with great effort turned his back and ran in the direction of a neighbor's to communicate what had occurred, looking back at every jump to see if he was pursued. After an hour or so a half dozen or more servants and whites, armed with pitchforks, guns, &c. returned cautiously to the spot, but failing to find the object of their search, the idea suggested that probably the monster had taken refuge in the creek. Accordingly they proceeded hither, when to their amazement the story related assumed plausibility, as upon the beach leading to the river were long trails buried in the sand similar to the indentations that the largest sized oak tree would produce. The snake had suspected that a raid would be made upon him, and therefore sought safety in the waters of Willis creek.

The length of this serpent (if such it was) could not be less than seventy-five or eighty yards, as the party who saw it is positive that that portion of it which he saw extended along nine panels of fence, and he is confident that he did not get a glimpse at more than half of his snakeship. Just think of a serpent exceeding in length one of our squares on Main street.

Since the circulation of this story, the navigators of Willis creek have become exceedingly uneasy, and always keep a sharp lookout ahead.

Our informant is a gentleman of high respectability, who is just from the county where the serpent is reported to have been seen; but, in justice to him, we must state that he is credulous about the truth of it.

There's a snake story for you, reader! Of course you are at liberty to believe it or not.

Richmond Times

A PROCLAMATION. BY W. W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR. TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
 The county of Alexander will choose one member.
 The county of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
 The county of Anson will choose two members.
 The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
 The county of Bertie will choose two members.
 The county of Bladen will choose one member.
 The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
 The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
 The county of Burke will choose one member.
 The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
 The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
 The county of Camden will choose one member.
 The county of Carteret will choose one member.
 The county of Caswell will choose two members.
 The county of Catawba will choose one member.
 The county of Chatham will choose three members.
 The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
 The county of Chowan will choose one member.
 The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
 The county of Columbus will choose one member.
 The county of Craven will choose two members.
 The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
 The county of Currituck will choose one member.
 The county of Davidson will choose two members.
 The county of Davie will choose one member.
 The county of Duplin will choose two members.
 The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
 The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
 The county of Franklin will choose one member.
 The county of Gaston will choose one member.
 The county of Gates will choose one member.
 The county of Granville will choose three members.
 The county of Greene will choose one member.
 The county of Guilford will choose three members.
 The county of Halifax will choose two members.
 The county of Haywood will choose one member.
 The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
 The county of Hertford will choose one member.
 The county of Hyde will choose one member.
 The county of Iredell will choose two members.
 The county of Jackson will choose one member.
 The county of Johnson will choose two members.
 The county of Jones will choose one member.
 The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
 The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
 The county of Macon will choose one member.
 The county of Madison will choose one member.
 The county of Martin will choose one member.
 The county of McDowell will choose one member.
 The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
 The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
 The county of Moore will choose one member.
 The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or other

wise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
 Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
 LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

LADY TEACHER WANTED:
 A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to
 C. B. RIDDICK,
 Kittrell's Depot N. C.

Aug. 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attors at Law--Brokers and

Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,

1 doz. large size Silver Forks,

1 " small size "

1 " large Silver Spoon,

1 " small "

1 " heavy Silver Ladle,

2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls--all solid Silver

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 24-2t.

FOR SALE.

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops,

Starbush and Choccolate.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosene,

Oil, Kit Salmon and Starbush.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the

box or barrel.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a

good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medi-

cines for family use or a physician. Also a

complete travelling basket.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads,

Bureaus, Beds, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a few

bottles of Malaria, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine,

ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also a

very fine Piano.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c.

For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton

Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wm

Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

August 28, 1865. 12-4t

For Sale.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Ham, Middlings and

A Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (fancy) by the whole

sale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the

wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail;

Kerosene Oil, Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Car-

riages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pap-

per, Hops, Choccolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest

with medicines, and a new Travelling Basket; Plac-

ation Bitters by the case.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865-3t

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed

of thirty N. C. State bonds of \$1,000 each, by

three or more persons, one of whom was a black

man and two were white. Ten numbered from one

to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1866.

(Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1867

to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1866. Ten from

610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1866, and

issued under an "Act authorizing the public Treasurer

to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes" ratified

16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were

payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were

registered, and therefore, not transferable by

delivery: see act of 1866 chapter 16. A few Coupons

only were attached to the first twenty. I was re-

turned also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of

Bank of North Carolina for 300 shares, No. 58. The

other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 301 shares.

"I will give a reward of \$500 for recovery of said

Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more

of them.